

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
DIVISION OF CLEAN WATER PROGRAMS

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW PROCESS GUIDELINES FOR
STATE REVOLVING FUND LOAN APPLICANTS
MAY 13, 1998

PART I. PURPOSE

These guidelines detail the steps that must be taken by applicants to comply with the environmental review requirements for the State Revolving Fund (SRF) Loan Program administered by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), Division of Clean Water Programs (Division). Generally, the process set forth here is accomplished through compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). In addition, the SRF Loan Program is partially funded by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and is therefore subject to Federal environmental regulations.

Detailed requirements under CEQA are given in the CEQA Guidelines (California Code of Regulations Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3). Copies of CEQA and the CEQA Guidelines are available from the Department of General Services, Publications Section [(916) 574-2200]. The guidelines presented here are intended to supplement the CEQA Guidelines with specific requirements for environmental documents which will be acceptable to the SWRCB when reviewing applications for wastewater treatment facility loans; they are not intended to supersede or replace the CEQA Guidelines.

For SWRCB funded projects, the applicant is usually the "Lead Agency" as defined under CEQA and will be responsible for the preparation, circulation and consideration of the environmental document prior to approving the project. The SWRCB and other agencies having jurisdiction over the proposed project are "responsible agencies" under CEQA and are accountable for reviewing and considering the information in the environmental document prior to approving any portion of the project.

If the applicant intends to use any of the tiering documents allowed under CEQA (e.g., Program EIRs, Master EIRs, etc.), or if the applicant intends to use an existing final document, a subsequent EIR, or a supplement or an addendum to an EIR, the Division should be notified as soon as possible. For SRF loans, the Division must ensure that federal agencies are afforded adequate review of environmental documents for projects that will be federally funded.

Under some circumstances the applicant's project may be approved under a statutory or categorical exemption from CEQA. In these cases, applicants should file a Notice of Exemption with the County Clerk and provide a copy of the notice along with a supporting evaluation to the SWRCB. Categorical Exemptions cannot be used if the project is in an environmentally sensitive area or if the project involves an increase in treatment capacity. Compliance with applicable federal environmental regulations is required for exempt projects and may involve consultation with

federal authorities.

Questions regarding environmental procedures and practices should be directed to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Clean Water Programs, Environmental Services Unit, at (916) 227-4480 or 227-4572. Questions regarding cultural resources should be directed to the Division's Cultural Resources Officer at (916) 227-4410.

PART II. DETAILED PROCEDURES

In the following procedures, all references to section numbers or appendices refer to the CEQA Guidelines. Figure A, on page 9, presents a generalized step-by-step approach describing the CEQA process for proposed SWRCB-funded projects which are not exempt from CEQA requirements. The numbers in Figure A correspond to the numbered paragraphs below.

1. Preparation of an Initial Study as described in the CEQA Guidelines, Section 15063. An "Initial Study" is a preliminary analysis prepared by the Lead Agency to determine whether an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) or a Negative Declaration must be prepared. The Initial Study must include a project description, an environmental setting and a discussion of potential impacts as outlined in Part 3 of these guidelines. If a checklist is used, it must be supplemented with explanations for all applicable items, including the items that are checked for "no impact". Checklists should include the following possible responses:
 - a) Significant
 - b) Significant unless mitigation incorporated
 - c) Less than significant
 - d) No impact
2. <Decision Point> Is there substantial evidence that the project may have a significant environmental effect which cannot be mitigated before public release of the environmental document? If yes, proceed to Item 9 for starting the EIR process; if no, proceed to Item 3 for the Negative Declaration process. The criteria for "significance" of impacts are listed in Sections 15064 et seq. Consult with the Division immediately if you intend to use an existing final document.
3. If the project will not have a significant effect on the environment, prepare a Negative Declaration (Section 15371) .
4. Circulate the Negative Declaration and Initial Study (ND/IS) through the State Clearinghouse and to the public for review (Sections 15072 and 15073). See Item 12 for more detail.
5. Submit eight copies of the ND/IS to the Division to initiate the Federal Consultation process. Submit to the Division documentation of compliance with Section 106 of the

National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106). See Item 13 for more detail.

6. Public participation: See Item 14 .
7. <Decision Point> Do any comments reveal substantial evidence that the project may have a significant environmental effect? If yes, proceed to Item 9, and prepare an EIR; if no, proceed to item 8.
8. Based on the commitment to adequate mitigation of significant effects disclosed in the Initial Study or the lack of significant effects, and the absence of significant comments received, the decision-making body should make a finding that the project will have no significant effect on the environment and adopt the Negative Declaration. Proceed to Item 17.
9. The CEQA Guidelines, Section 15082, (a) and (b) require that a Notice of Preparation (NOP) be distributed whenever an EIR is proposed. A NOP is a brief notice you send to notify the responsible agencies, trustee agencies, and involved federal agencies that an EIR will be prepared for the project. The purpose of the NOP is to solicit guidance from those agencies as to the scope and content of the environmental information to be included in the EIR. Public agencies are free to develop their own formats for this NOP. The contents of the NOP are described in Section 15082. If it is uncertain whether an EIR or a Negative Declaration is appropriate, a NOP should be distributed in order to cover both eventualities. You should send a copy of the NOP directly to the Division and to the State Clearinghouse at the addresses listed in item 12.
10. Incorporate any comments received in response to the NOP into the Draft EIR (Item 11).
11. Prepare Draft EIR. The EIR is a detailed report prepared under CEQA that describes and analyzes the significant environmental effects of a project and discusses ways to mitigate or avoid the effects. See Section 15120 et seq.
12. Submit Draft EIR or ND/IS for review by the public and local, state and federal agencies (Sections 15085-15087). The following review procedures are designed to coordinate the project with various federal, state, and local areawide plans and programs. Send copies of the environmental document (either a Draft EIR or ND/IS) directly to the Division's Environmental Services Unit. All correspondence with the Division regarding environmental documents (Draft EIRs, comments received, Final EIRs, ND/ISs, etc.) should be addressed to:

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES UNIT
DIVISION OF CLEAN WATER PROGRAMS
STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
P. O. BOX 944212
SACRAMENTO, CA 94244-2120

Draft EIRs and ND/ISs to be reviewed by state agencies must be submitted to the State Clearinghouse (Section 15205). Send ten (10) copies of the EIR or ND/IS to the State Clearinghouse, unless the State Clearinghouse approves a lower number in advance [Section 15205(e)]. You may either use the standard "Notice of Completion and Environmental Document Transmittal Form" included in the CEQA Guidelines (Appendix C) or develop a similar form to be used when submitting the documents. On the back side of the form, put a check on any of the "REVIEWING AGENCIES" that you would like Draft EIRs to be sent to including "SWRCB - Grants", otherwise the State Clearinghouse will select the appropriate review agencies. You must also send a formal transmittal letter to the State Clearinghouse giving them the authority to distribute the copies of the Draft EIR. If a consultant is preparing the Draft EIR or ND/IS, the consultant must obtain a formal transmittal letter from you stating that you, the applicant, give permission to the consultant to send the copies of the document to the State Clearinghouse. The letter should also have the State Clearinghouse number from the NOP. If you need a shorter review period than the 30 or 45-day period required by the CEQA Guidelines, you, not the consultant, must submit a written request. This formal request can be included in the transmittal letter stating the reasons for a shorter review period. To send documents to the State Clearinghouse, use the following address:

STATE CLEARINGHOUSE
OFFICE OF PERMIT ASSISTANCE
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF PLANNING AND RESEARCH
1400 TENTH STREET, ROOM 121
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814

The focal point of the State's review is the State Clearinghouse. The review starts when the State Clearinghouse receives your Draft EIR or ND/IS, at which time they will assign a Clearinghouse number (SCH#) to your project. If a NOP was previously filed, they will use the SCH# assigned to the NOP. This eight-digit number (e.g. SCH# 82061506) is very important and should be used on all documents, such as inquiry letters, supplemental drafts, final EIRs, etc. The State Clearinghouse will send you an "ACKNOWLEDGMENT" card. If you have any questions about the State Clearinghouse procedures, call (916) 445-0613.

While you are encouraged to contact the regional and district offices of state responsible agencies, this does not replace the requirement to submit environmental documents to the State Clearinghouse for distribution [Section 15205(f)]. To ensure that this Division receive copies of the environmental document, you should send them directly to us. You

are also responsible for sending copies of the environmental documents to any local or federal responsible agency with jurisdiction over any part of the proposed project. This cannot replace the requirement for sending eight copies of the document to the Division for federal consultation (Item 13a). You should not contact the State Office of Historic Preservation or the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). The Division's Cultural Resources Officer will prepare a cover letter requesting the SHPO's concurrence that the project is in compliance with Section 106 and send it along with copies of cultural resources documentation to the SHPO (Item 13b).

After the review period ends, the State Clearinghouse should send you a letter stating that the review process is closed and that you have complied with the review requirements. Any comments from state agencies will be forwarded with the letter.

- 13.a. If the project involves an SRF loan, we will need to send copies of the CEQA document (draft or final) directly to federally designated agencies. In order for us to do this, you will need to send eight (8) copies of your draft or final CEQA document to our office. Normally, one copy will be used for our review, one copy will be submitted to the Cultural Resources Officer, and the other 6 copies will be distributed to federally designated agencies. The federally designated agencies must have at least forty-five (45) calendar days to review an EIR and thirty (30) calendar days to review an ND/IS. Six (6) days mailing time is also added to the review period which would then be calculated as fifty-one (51) or thirty-six (36) calendar days from the date the environmental document was mailed to the reviewing agency. If any of these agencies identify an issue of concern, the Division will consult with the agency to determine the necessary and appropriate actions to resolve the issue. Ideally, the federal consultation review should be done concurrently with the CEQA review. However, federal consultation may also be initiated before or after CEQA review.

To ensure compliance with federal laws and regulations, the Division has been designated as the non-federal representative under the Federal Endangered Species Act for all projects in California that involve an SRF loan. To comply with Section 7 of the Federal Endangered Species Act, the SWRCB will review SRF projects during the facilities planning process to determine if a project may affect any federally listed species. It is important that you identify any issues concerning sensitive species and notify the Division early in the planning stage. The Division will confer informally with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) or National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) as appropriate. You will need to provide the Division with any species lists, biological assessments and other documents which disclose information on the project's effect on sensitive species at the earliest date.

If there are federally listed species that may be affected by a project, either directly or indirectly, the Division will evaluate the extent of any impacts as part of its environmental review process and submit its findings to the FWS/NMFS. If the Division, in consultation

with the FWS/NMFS, determines that the project will affect any federally listed species, it will notify the EPA of the need to request formal consultation. The EPA will participate as lead agency in the formal consultation process.

- 13.b. SRF funded applicants are required to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the SHPO that the project complies with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. In order to avoid potential funding delays, you are encouraged to initiate the Section 106 process and any paleontological studies at the earliest stages of project planning. Development of an Area of Potential Effects (APE) map is a critical first step. The project's APE includes all construction areas, borrow pits, haul roads, staging areas, etc., as well as the "built environment" in close proximity to the construction area, which may be subject to indirect effects. Property which may be acquired for the proposed undertaking is included in the APE. The APE is typically depicted on large-scale project plans, although aerial photographs are sometimes an effective "base map" alternative.

Background research for cultural resources begins with a records search at the Information Center(s) of the California Historical Resources File System which serve(s) the project area. The Information Center(s) will need a 7.5' USGS topographical map section with the APE clearly delineated, as well as a request letter which describes the proposed undertaking. It is important to obtain information about resources in the general project vicinity as well as within the APE. A records search "buffer zone" of 1/2 mile beyond the APE limits is usually sufficient for this purpose. As the Information Centers release complete, confidential site and survey information only to researchers registered with the Center, you are encouraged to designate a qualified archaeologist (typically a consultant) to be the recipient of the records search results. Your designated researcher should include copies of all materials received from the Information Center, as well as all correspondence, in the documentation submitted for review to the Division's Cultural Resources Officer.

The date of construction of all buildings, structures, objects and features in and adjacent the APE should be determined during pre-field research. Buildings, structures (such as a bridge), objects (such as a decorative gateway to a community), and features (canals, railroad tracks, etc.) which are at least 50 years old are potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and must be evaluated against the NRHP criteria for inclusion. Numerous wastewater conveyance systems and treatment plants in the state have buildings or other elements older than 50 years, and thus it may be necessary to evaluate the historic value of the plant or system itself.

Documentation of Native American consultation is required under Section 106. This includes a letter to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) requesting a review of its Sacred Lands Inventory files. The loan applicant should also endeavor to make direct contact (e.g. letter followed by telephone call) with Native American representatives with interest in the project community. Native American consultation should include discussion of any potential project impacts to archaeological sites or

traditional cultural places known to the Native American representative or the project archaeologist. The NAHC can recommend contacts in the Native American community if the proponent is not acquainted with interested parties.

Please submit documentation of a cultural resources field survey conducted by a qualified archaeologist throughout the APE. The survey report should conform to the outline provided in the California Office of Historic Preservation's Preservation Planning Bulletin 4(a), December 1989. A copy of the APE map depicting "area surveyed" and the boundaries of all known cultural resources relative to the project's impact area, is included in the survey report.

Please submit a Determination of Eligibility for any cultural resource which cannot be avoided during project construction. Findings of Effect and mitigation proposals follow, if a resource is determined to be NRHP-eligible and cannot be preserved through avoidance measures. Please provide documentation of protective provisions (including monitoring, if warranted) for any cultural resource in and adjacent to the APE, for which project effects can be avoided. In addition, please document your researcher's recommendations for further evaluation, mitigation, avoidance, monitoring, etc.

The complexity of cultural resources studies for public works projects can vary widely, depending upon numerous factors. Your proposed undertaking may satisfy Section 106 without including all the described elements. The nature of resources in the APE or the level of public interest may, on the other hand, add requirements not discussed here. You are encouraged to contact the Division's Cultural Resources Officer at (916) 227-4410 during the environmental planning stage for assistance in meeting Section 106 compliance requirements. The Division will take into account the potential effects of the project upon cultural resources, will apply the regulations implementing Section 106, and on this basis request the concurrence of the State Historic Preservation Officer that the process has been completed satisfactorily. Please allow adequate review time for the Division and the SHPO.

14. Public participation and review are essential to the CEQA process (Section 15087). Each public agency should include wide public involvement, formal and informal, consistent with its existing activities and procedures, in order to receive and evaluate public reactions to environmental issues related to its project. Public comments or controversies that are not responded to during the planning of a proposed project could result in the need for a Subsequent Environmental Document at a later stage or lead to legal challenges, thus delaying the project and raising the cost significantly.
15. <Decision Point> Review all comments received during the review process, including any spoken comments received at formal or informal public meetings. Consider whether comments are significant enough to require a complete revision of the EIR or the proposed project, or whether minor changes in the EIR or addition of mitigation measures could

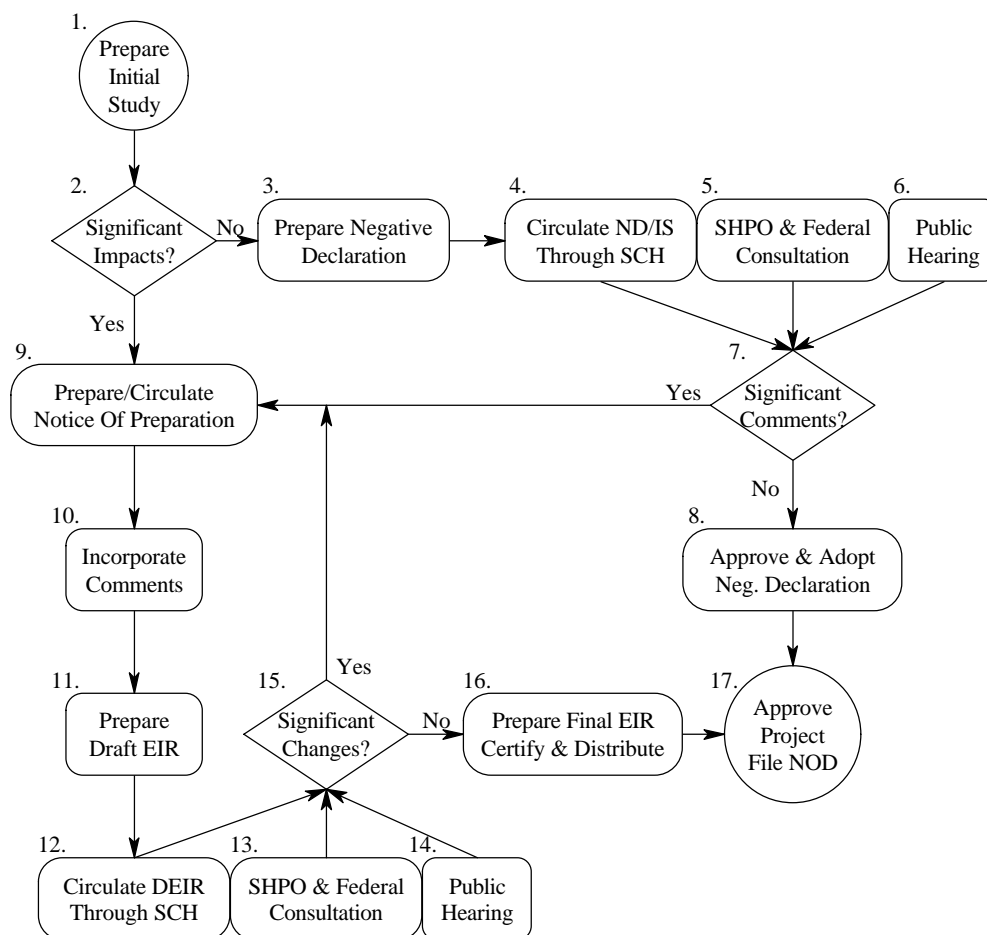
adequately address the issues raised. If the EIR needs complete rewriting, return to Item 9. If minor revisions can make the EIR adequate, go to Item 16 and include text revisions to the Final EIR. Send a copy of the Final EIR including comments and responses to the Division at the above address and a copy to the appropriate California Regional Water Quality Control Board.

16. Incorporate any comments and your responses to those comments, text revisions, and any additional mitigation measures into the Final EIR. Include a plan for implementing and monitoring mitigation measures. Also include dates for all public meetings, hearings, etc. and the dates of notices for such hearings or meetings. The Final EIR must be certified by your decision making body. After resolving all comments and printing your Final EIR, send copies to all responsible agencies including the Division. You should also send copies to agencies and individuals commenting on the Draft EIR. See Section 15132 for the contents of a Final EIR.
17. Within five days after your decision making body has made a decision to proceed with the project, you must prepare and file a "Notice of Determination" (see Appendix D of the CEQA Guidelines) with the Governor's Office of Planning and Research and the local County Clerk. The contents of this Notice are given in Sections 15075 and 15094 for Negative Declarations and EIRs, respectively.

When the review period is over, submit copies of the following to the Division at the address provided in item 12:

- (1) The Final EIR or Negative Declaration including any field reports,
- (2) All comments received and your responses,
- (3) A mitigation monitoring plan (when mitigation measures are included),
- (4) The Notice of Determination filed, and
- (5) A resolution certifying the EIR or adopting the Negative Declaration and making findings or statements of overriding considerations pursuant to CEQA Guidelines.

Figure A



Prepared by the Environmental Services Unit of the Division of Clean Water Programs, State Water Resources Control Board

CHECKLIST FOR ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTATION TO SUBMIT

DURING REVIEW PERIOD	
1.	Eight Copies of the CEQA document for review and federal consultation
2.	Any documents incorporated by reference
3.	A copy of the Notice of Completion
4.	Three copies of cultural resources technical studies and Section 106 compliance documentation.
AFTER REVIEW PERIOD	
1.	Two copies of the Final CEQA document
2.	Comments received on the CEQA document and your responses
3.	The Adopted Mitigation monitoring plan (when mitigation measures are included)
4.	The Notice of Determination filed with Governor's Office of Planning & Research
5.	The Resolution certifying EIR or adopting Negative Declaration, Adopting mitigation monitoring plan, and Making CEQA findings including Statements of Overriding Considerations

PART III. BASIC OUTLINE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTS

The purpose of the environmental review is to incorporate environmental considerations into the planning process. Prior to the selection of a specific project alternative, a thorough, unbiased and frank analysis of the environmental impacts of every reasonable project alternative should be made.

It is intended that environmental concerns are considered on an equal basis with engineering feasibility, economics, and social considerations.

In order to assist you in preparing environmental documents for your loan or grant application, we have put together this outline. The outline details project-specific information that must be disclosed, when applicable, in all environmental documents, including Initial Studies, prepared in conjunction with an application for an SRF Loan administered by the SWRCB. This outline does not replace CEQA guideline requirements regarding elements of an environmental document and does not cover all necessary components of the document.

For SRF loans, federal regulations require additional detailed information to obtain clearance for projects involving: (1) species protected under the Federal Endangered Species Act, (2) wetlands, (3) wild and scenic rivers, (4) coastal zone areas, (5) floodplains, (6) agricultural land, (7) cultural resources and (8) air quality. If the project involves an increase in treatment capacity, by either building a new treatment plant or expanding existing facilities, the service area and related growth inducing impacts must be considered in the environmental impact analysis. In addition, capacity increases for SRF projects located in non-attainment areas must be based on population estimates and projections consistent with those used for the State Air Quality Implementation Plan if the project exceeds ~~de~~-minimum thresholds for emissions. For water recycling projects, the area of reuse must also be considered in the environmental impact analysis.

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

- A. Describe Objectives that Qualify the Project for a Loan
 - 1. Correction of any water quality problems associated with wastewater treatment or disposal facilities
 - a) Public health hazards
 - b) Pollution of impaired water bodies
 - 2. Compliance with water quality regulations
 - a) Waste Discharge Requirements
 - b) NPDES permits
 - c) Cease and Desist orders
 - 3. Preventative measures for impaired and unimpaired water bodies
 - 4. Capacity increase
 - 5. Wastewater recycling
- B. Explain How Objectives will be Accomplished
 - 1. New facilities
 - 2. Upgrading existing facilities

3. Correction of inflow and infiltration problems
- C. Describe Any Existing Facilities
 1. Facilities (give physical dimensions and area of existing site)
 - a) Treatment facilities
 - b) Collection and/or Conveyance systems
 - c) Storage
 - d) Appurtenant structures
 - e) Effluent discharge facilities
 - f) Sludge disposal facilities
 2. Condition of facilities
 3. Level of treatment
 4. Present effluent quality
 5. Present capacity of facilities
 - a) Average Dry Weather Flow (ADWF) capacity
 - b) Peak Wet Weather Flow (PWWF) capacity
 6. Present inflow of wastewater (ADWF and PWWF)
- D. New Facilities (describe any facilities that will be constructed or modified and operations)
 1. Facilities (give physical dimensions and area of project site)
 - a) Treatment facilities
 - b) Collection and/or Conveyance systems
 - c) Storage
 - d) Appurtenant structures
 - e) Effluent discharge facilities
 - f) Sludge disposal facilities
 2. Proposed treatment level
 3. Proposed effluent quality (describe qualitatively and quantitatively)
 4. Capacities (give in terms of ADWF and PWWF)
 - a) Design capacity (show how capacity was calculated)
 - b) Any increase needed to serve existing development
 - c) Population basis for capacity determination (include year)
 - (1) Current population
 - (2) Projected population
- E. Project Approvals (discuss the roles of planning and regulatory agencies which have permit or funding authority over the proposed project)
- F. Project Location (description of the precise location and boundaries, preferably topographic, and detailed map)
 1. Existing facilities
 2. New facilities
 3. Storage sites
 4. Effluent discharge sites
 5. Disposal sites
 6. Affected service area

7. Reuse sites (for water recycling)

II. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING (Include a discussion of all the following detailed elements; if an element is not applicable to the project or is not present within the described area, give reasons or verify with investigative results. Consider all facilities; conveyance lines; storage, discharge, and disposal site(s); staging areas; affected service area; and water recycling reuse sites when applicable).

- A. RELATIONSHIP OF PROJECT TO OTHER PLANNING (for an EIR, briefly describe the project's relationship to and consistency with other applicable planning)
 - 1. Water quality planning
 - a) Basin Plan (include beneficial uses of the receiving waters as given in the applicable Basin Plan)
 - b) Watershed Management Plan
 - c) Area-wide wastewater treatment plan
 - 2. Regional Transportation Plan
 - 3. Regional Housing Allocation Plans
 - 4. Air Quality Management Plan
 - 5. Regional land use plans
 - a) Habitat Conservation Plans
 - b) Coastal zone
 - c) Lake Tahoe Basin
 - d) San Francisco Bay
 - e) Santa Monica Mountains
- B. Topography of the Region
 - 1. Location of project area with regard to major topographical features
 - 2. Elevations and slopes on project site
- C. Land Use and Zoning
 - 1. At project site
 - 2. Adjacent to project site
 - 3. Along pipeline alignments
 - 4. At reclaimed water reuse sites
- D. Geology of the Region
 - 1. Seismic hazards
 - 2. Unstable substrate
 - 3. Erosion potentials
 - 4. Information directly relating to a water quality problem (e.g., fractured bedrock)
- E. Climate
 - 1. Annual precipitation
 - 2. Seasonal weather patterns

- F. Air Quality
 - 1. Air basin
 - 2. Nonattainment area (state and federal) for (list appropriate items)
 - a) Ozone
 - b) Nitrogen dioxide
 - c) Sulfur dioxide
 - d) Particulates
 - e) Carbon monoxide
 - 3. Status of local air quality plan
- G. Major Botanical Features (plant communities or associations)
- H. Important Fish and Wildlife (major species and economically or recreationally important species)
- I. Threatened or Endangered Species
 - 1. U.S. Fish and Wildlife
 - a) Listed
 - b) Proposed
 - c) Candidate
 - 2. National Marine Fisheries Service
 - a) Listed
 - b) Proposed
 - c) Candidate
 - 3. California Department of Fish and Game
 - a) Listed
 - b) Candidate
 - c) California Species of Special Concern
 - 4. Private Organization Listings (e.g., California Native Plant Society)
- J. Critical Habitats listed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
 - 1. Plant Community Type
 - 2. Location
 - 3. Size
- K. Wetlands delineated by Army Corps of Engineers
 - 1. Type
 - 2. Location
 - 3. Size
- L. Designated Wild and Scenic Rivers. Include Map if Present
 - 1. Name
 - 2. Location
 - 3. Classification
- M. Water Resources
 - 1. Surface water features
 - a) Lakes
 - b) Rivers
 - c) Estuaries

- d) Ocean
 - e) Lagoons, marshes and other water features
 - 2. Groundwater resources
 - a) Depth
 - b) Water quality
 - c) Basin description
 - 3. Receiving water quality
 - a) Qualitative description
 - b) Quantitative analysis
 - c) Comparison to effluent quality
 - d) Beneficial uses
 - 4. Water supplies for the service area
 - a) List of water purveyors
 - b) Percentage of supply from each source
- N. Agricultural Land
 - 1. Acres by type (e.g. prime, statewide significance, local significance)
 - 2. Zoning
 - 3. Present use
- O. *Cultural resources*
 - 1. Archaeological resources
 - 2. Historic architecture, landscapes, features, structures or objects
 - 3. Traditional cultural properties
 - 4. Paleontological resources
- P. Coastal Zone Jurisdiction
- Q. Floodplain Delineated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency or Other Agency

III. PRIMARY AND SECONDARY IMPACTS (For the following subjects, list and explain short and long term impacts from project construction and operation, and any proposed mitigation measures. Consider all facilities; conveyance lines; storage, discharge and disposal sites; staging areas; affected service area; and water recycling reuse sites when applicable. Include secondary impacts of other activities associated with or resulting from construction or operation of the project. Evaluate the significance of the impacts as required by CEQA).

- A. Water Quantity
 - 1. Change in point of discharge
 - 2. Increase/decrease in stream discharge
 - 3. Increase in water demands
- B. Water Quality
 - 1. Surface water
 - a) Construction impacts
 - b) Effluent discharge

- c) Storm runoff from site
 - d) Reclaimed water runoff
 - 2. Groundwater
 - a) Percolation of effluent
 - b) Construction dewatering
- C. Air Quality
 - 1. Construction dust
 - 2. Construction equipment exhaust emissions
 - 3. Plant emissions
 - 4. Odors
- D. Geology
 - 1. Slope stability
 - 2. Seismic hazards
- E. Soils
 - 1. Erosion
 - 2. Contamination
 - 3. Compaction
- F. Vegetation
 - 1. Grading and excavation impacts
 - 2. Trampling
 - 3. Effluent impacts on aquatic and riparian vegetation
- G. Fish and Wildlife
 - 1. Construction noise and interference
 - 2. Habitat loss
 - 3. Blockage of movement/migration
 - 4. Waterfowl attraction to open ponds
 - 5. Effluent impact on aquatic biota
- H. Aesthetics
 - 1. Temporary impacts from construction
 - 2. Visual disruption of new facilities
- I. Noise
 - 1. Construction
 - 2. Operation
- J. Recreation
 - 1. Disruptions
 - 2. Closures
- K. Open Space
 - 1. Loss of
 - 2. Interferences to
- L. Cultural Resources
 - 1. Construction impacts (direct and indirect)
 - 2. Erosion
 - 3. Inundation from ponds

- 4. Impacts from land application of effluent
- M. Threatened or Endangered Species
 - 1. Incidental taking of a species
 - 2. Loss of habitat
 - 3. Harassment
 - 4. Blockage of movement/migration
 - 5. Disruption of breeding habits
- N. Environmentally Sensitive Areas
 - 1. Environmentally significant agricultural land
 - 2. Coastal zone
 - 3. Wetlands
 - 4. Wild & scenic rivers
 - 5. Floodplains
 - 6. Critical Habitats
- O. Energy
 - 1. Use during construction
 - 2. Use during operation
- P. Transportation/Circulation
 - 1. Traffic interference
 - 2. Traffic increases
 - 3. Parking interference
- Q. Public Services
 - 1. Additional public services required for facilities
 - 2. Additional public services required for service area
 - 3. Construction and operation interferences on public utilities
- R. Public Health and Safety
 - 1. Use of reclaimed water
 - 2. Excavation of contaminated soils
 - 3. Mosquito attraction to open ponds
 - 4. Interference with emergency operations
 - 5. Use of hazardous chemicals
- S. Population and Housing
 - 1. Additional work force
 - 2. Removal of an obstacle to growth
- T. Land Use and Zoning
 - 1. Incompatible use of project site
 - 2. Interference with surrounding land uses

IV. MITIGATION MEASURES

- A. Commitment
 - 1. Commitment is mandatory for mitigating significant impacts in a Mitigated Negative Declaration.

2. Commitment for mitigating significant impacts in an EIR is necessary to avoid making a “Statement of Overriding Considerations”.
 - B. Specificity
 1. Proposed future studies must include examples of mitigation measures that can be recommended from the studies.
 2. Monitoring must be accompanied by criteria that will trigger specific mitigation measures.
 3. Preparation of plans (e.g., an erosion control plan) must include specific examples of mitigation that the plan may include.
 4. Compliance with regulations must specify what regulations will do to mitigate the identified impacts.
 - C. Effects of a Mitigation Measure (If a mitigation measure could cause one or more significant effects, the effects of the mitigation measure should be discussed)
- V. PROJECT ALTERNATIVES (For an EIR, discuss the environmental impacts, cost effectiveness, compatibility with proposed or existing projects, and reasons for rejection for each alternative; include future options, e.g., recycling regionalization, etc. Potential alternatives should be feasible and reasonable, and should accomplish the basic purposes of the project and avoid or substantially lessen significant effects.)
- A. Alternatives for Each Major Phase or Component of the Project
 1. Treatment processes
 2. Disposal
 3. Conveyance
 4. Discharges
 - B. Alternative Siting Locations
 1. Treatment facilities
 2. Storage sites
 3. Discharge sites
 4. Disposal sites
 5. Conveyance lines
 - C. Alternative Projects Which Could Accomplish the Project Objectives
 1. Inflow and infiltration correction
 2. Upgrade existing facilities
 3. Other
 - D. No Project Alternative
 - E. Identification of the Environmentally Superior Alternative (if the “no project” alternative is not the environmentally superior alternative)
- VI. OTHER CEQA REQUIREMENTS
- A. Cumulative Impacts (Discuss effects of reasonably foreseeable projects in the area producing related or cumulative impacts including projects under the jurisdiction of

other agencies).

1. Projects related to, or similar to the proposed project
2. Projects which produce environment effects similar to those of the proposed project

B. Growth Inducing Impacts (if none, explain why not)

1. Ways in which the proposed project could encourage or accommodate growth directly or indirectly in the following areas:
 - a) Economy (e.g., building facilities that will create favorable conditions to attract businesses)
 - b) Population
 - (1) increasing the capacity of facilities to allow faster population growth
 - (2) increasing the supply of water available for population growth by replacing the use of existing water supplies with the use of reclaimed wastewater
 - c) Housing (e.g., expanding the service area to allow for more housing construction)
2. Impacts (secondary or indirect) associated with growth inducement
 - a) Air pollution
 - b) Water pollution
 - c) Diminished resources
 - d) Displacement of plants and animals
 - e) Loss of open space
 - f) Loss of agricultural land
 - g) Transportation
 - h) Public Services
3. Regional and Local Planning (including Air Quality Management Plans)
 - a) Information needed to make a conformity determination under the Federal General Conformity Rule for the Clean Air Act (wastewater treatment facilities in non-attainment areas which exceed the established “de minimus” thresholds for air pollutant emissions can be determined to conform if they are sized to meet only the needs of population projections that are in the applicable approved State Implementation Plan which contains the most recent planning assumptions).
 - b) Ability of current planning to deal with growth by providing the necessary infrastructure and support facilities while attempting to minimize adverse effects on the environment.

C. UNAVOIDABLE SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS (For an EIR., discuss any unavoidable significant impacts identified in the document, their implications and the reasons why the project is being proposed notwithstanding their effect.)